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New-Nork Daily Tribune

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SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1896.

THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Students in Cadiz made an attempt to attack the United States Consulate at that place but were driven off by the gendarmes = General Baldissera asked the Italian Government to dispatch to Africa additional guns and munitions; six batteries and six battalions of troops will be sent to him; popular excitement in Italy is cooling. - It is reported from London that the two great Liberal clubs, the Central Association and the National Federation may be separated by the dissatisfaction of the Radical

CONGRESS.-The Senate was not in session - House: The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed; Senate amendments to the Agri-

cultural bill were non-concurred in.

DOMESTIC.—The Ten Eyck prize speakers were announced at Vale University. - Thomas S. Dando won the Riverton Handicap, a livebird shoot at Riverton, N. J. - William E. Brockway, the counterfe ter, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and to pay \$1,000 fine by Judge Green at Trenton. Seventy-two mem bers of the Jerusalem Colony sailed from Philadelphia for the Hor Land. - Major Seward an American, exiled from Hawaii, reached San - Delegates favorable to Morton for President were elected in several counties in

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Rapid Transit Inquiry Commissioners appointed by the Appellate Branch of the Supreme Court reported in favor of Chief Engineer Parsons's plans. Four men were arrested in Paterson on suspicion of naving committed the recent assaults there.

and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest. 58 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 44%.

It is a commendable crusade which Mr. Chandler has begun against wastefulness and extravagance in the United States Senate. In his letter to the committees which regulate the expenses of that body Mr. Chandler shows that the ratio of employes to Senators is about four to one, at an annual cost to the Government of nearly \$500,000, for which the public service receives no equivalent benefit, and he makes an earnest plea for economy and reform. The abuse is of long standing, and while an ocasional spasm of economy has struck the Senate, the tendency has been constantly toward increasing expenditures of the public money. In these days of Treasury deficits and bond sales to pay the running expenses of the Government the Senate would do well to set an example to other departments by a judicious use of the pruning-

There appears to be little abatement in popular feeling in Spain against the United States. and from the great cities of the Kingdom, in particular from Cadiz and Saragossa, come news of fresh manifestations of animosity. These disturbances can only tend to increase the overwhelming difficulties which the Spanish Government is now called upon to face; and, in view of the situation at Madrid, which is acknowledged in every capital in Europe to be critical in the extreme, can' only be regarded as unpatriotic. It is not by breaking the windows of consulates and tramping upon our flag in the streets that Spaniards are likely to assist their rulers in the retention of Cuba.

The advantages of smooth streets are so manifold that it is satisfactory to learn from an article published elsewhere in our columns today that the cobblestone and the granite block are practically doomed, and that, except in cases of steep grades, asphalt alone is to be used for paving the thoroughfares of the metropolis. Nearly all of the special appropriation of \$1,000,-000 last year was devoted to laying down asphalt, and it is intended that the remaining \$2,000,000 available for the purpose shall be expended in the same way. This is news which will be hailed with satisfaction by merchants, who realize that a smooth roadway diminishes the cost of vehicular transportation by 50 per cent; by wheelmen, and, above sli, by those who have at heart the sanitary welfare of the city; since it is far easier to keep clean an asphalted thoroughfare than one paved with Belgian blocks. The only danger that might imperil the execution of the project is the bill now before the Legislature asking that none but American asphalt should be used for public works. Should this measure become law, it would have the effect of checking the present decline in the cost of the material and increasing its price to such an extent as to interfere with its use on economical grounds.

It is not only in civilized countries that woman plays a predominant rôle in the direction of course of events, but also in barbarous lands, where the fair sex is generally supposed to occupy a position of moral and social inbeyond the conception of their Western sisters. Thus, in China it has been the Em-Mother who has retained in her hands

her country by Japan. And in Abyssinia it is an elderly woman, the consort of Emperor Menelek, who has been the moving spirit in the resistance offered for more than a decade to all the attempts on the part of Italy to secure possession of the country by means of intrigue and force of arms. The history of this extraordinary lady, who is the principal confident and idviser of the Ethiopian Emperor, will be found in to-day's issue, as well as a brief description of the circumstances which led King Humbert to embark upon his ill-fated attempt to conquer

King Humbert has falled as yet to find any satisfactory solution of the Ministerial crisis created by the defeat of his troops in Abyssinia. It is still uncertain whether Signor Crispi will remain in office, or the construction of the new Cabinet be intrusted to the Marquis di Rudini. who on a former occasion was custed from the Premiership in consequence of his opposition to the Triple Alliance and to the Abyssinian undertaking, both of which he regarded as inimical to the political and economic interests of his country. The Marquis represents at the present moment public feeling throughout the peninsula, which is in favor of an abandonment of the insane attempt to conquer Abyssinia. King Humbert, on the other hand, is reported to be so determined upon retrieving the defeat sustained by his army that he is averse to no cepting the conditions upon which alone the Marquis will agree to accept office. Under the circumstances, it is probable that Signor Crispi will be retained as Premier, though with new colleagues, color being lent to this impression by the efforts which he appears to be making to saddle the responsibility for the disaster in Africa upon the shoulders of his fellow-members in the Cabinet

RAPID TRANSIT PLANS APPROVED.

Another chapter in a long and tedious story is closed with the report of the Supreme Court Commissioners in favor of the plan of underground railroads adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission. It is not the fina! chapter, however, for the court must now accept or reject the report, and thereafter, if the Commission is authorized to proceed, a contractor to execute the undertaking must be found. It is probably safe to assume that the court will adopt the conclusions of Mr. Coudert, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Gelshenen, and it certainly is not generally expected that the constitutional objection lately submitted for judicial determination will be sustained. While, therefore, there is still some uncertainty as to the legal status of the project. most persons feeling a deep interest in the matter will now look forward hopefully or otherwise to a practical beginning of operations. It is, from our point of view, to be regretted that this has been so long delayed; but yet the time has been by no means wasted. The immense work of preparing the plans has gone steadily forward during the interval, and if the task of construction is once begun it will proceed Perhaps those whom the favorable report

of the Commissioners painfully disappoints, whether their opposition has proceeded from considerations of public policy or private interest, will consider it a weak as well as an unsatisfactory document. The rest of the people, being, as we believe, a large majority. praise it highly. It seems to us a clear and conclusive report, excellent alike in spirit and substance. It certainly treats with entire respect the adverse testimony and arguments which the Commissioners patiently heard, and there is no suggestion of partiality or hasty judgment about Some dissatisfaction may be caused by their refusal to go outside of certain well-defined limits into an unlimited field of conjecture, but we think they justly construed their functions in this respect. It is frankly conceded that individuals will suffer temporary inconvenience and loss; that valuable privileges under the surface must be surrendered in many cases without probability of recompense, and that expert opinion is divided as to the cost of the work. Bu: THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair private interest must yield to public advantage, and that the Rapid Transit Commission, having large knowledge and full responsibility, is entitled to the chance of subjecting its calculations and expectations to a practical test. It is not certain that a contractor will accept the franthise under safe and suitable conditions, but the people have signified by vote their approval of the law under which the Commission is proceeding, and it should be allowed to put its plans into execution if it is able to do so,

Other elements in the case are fairly considered-the capacity of the proposed system for expansion to meet future requirements, the comparative merits and disadvantages of underground roads, the probable large enhancement of property values in consequence of improved transportation facilities, the desirability of making a permanent and convenient disposition of buried pipes and wires and the question of pecuniary returns from the operation of the prolected lines. As the Commission says, the want which the scheme under discussion is designed to supply is conceded, and it is oppressive. It must become more and more so as time goes and we are glad that the prospect of relief is brought measurably nearer by this report. Its honesty is unquestionable, and its intrinsic strength is great

THE NATION'S FORKSTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has set on foot an investigation of the forestry problem which is sure to produce results of large interest and value, and which it may be reasonably hoped will lead to the adoption of a wise policy of forest administration by the United States. And whether this hope is destined to be realized or not, it is no more than just to say that Secretary Smith deserves hearty commendation for undertaking an important task in the right way In response to his request the National Academy of Sciences has appointed a commission to study the subject in all its bearings and to make a report answering certain specific questions. The men selected for this work are admirably qualified to perform it. Indeed, they constitute an ideal commission. They are Professor Charles S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum; Mr. Alexander Agassiz, formerly curator of the Natural History Museum at Harvard; General Henry L. Abbot, of the Army Engineer Corps, retired, our leading authority on rivers; Professor William H. Brewer, the eminent Yale botanist and agriculturist; Mr. Arnold Hague, of the United States Geological Survey, and Mr. Gifford Pinchot, who is in charge of the great undertaking in practical forestry which Mr. George Vanderbilt is conducting on his Southern estate, and who has perhaps had a more thorough training in forest cultivation than any other American. One needs only such knowledge as every intelligent person ought to possess of what these men have done in their several fields of activity to realize the advantage which the country may derive from their co-operation in the inquiry which Secretary Smith has instituted The commission is asked to determine whether

it is desirable and practicable to preserve from fire and to maintain permanently as forested lands those portions of the public domain now bearing wood growth for the supply of timber; how far the influence of forest upon climatic. soil and water conditions makes desirable a Dutch did have full possession of the whole for nearly twoscore years the control of that policy of forest conservation in regions where region as far westward as the Orinoco and

mighty Empire, her predominance remaining the public domain is principally situated; and unimpaired even after the crushing defeat of what specific legislation should be enacted to remedy the evils now confessedly existing. It will be seen that the whole case is included under these three heads. The commission will probably be expected to answer the first question broadly in the affirmative, and to report in favor of a National policy of protecting the wooded domain of the United States; and there is every reason to trust its sagacity for a safe guide toward practical legislation. The investigation is proposed at an opportune moment, inasmuch as the Commissioner of the Land Office has apparently been induced to approve the plan of stripping the great Cascade forest reservation of Oregon, and the whole Sierra preserve is in danger. It is a cause for deep gratitude that experts whose disinterestedness is as complete as their scientific equipment have consented to perform so necessary a task.

There is no need to say again that the forest wealth of the United States has been lamentably wasted, and that we are already suffering seriously from conditions which must inevitably grow worse so long as they are neglected. At the same time it is not strange that this state of things should have come to pass. Even observers of superior intelligence have only recently begun to realize that the vast forest endowment of the country was not inexhaustible. It naturally seemed so to many successive generations. The woods not only appeared to early settlers, and to the host that was forever migrating westward, to be an obstacle which must be removed, but actually to a great extent were just that, A clearing was the first requisite for immediate comfort and material advancement. Whoever cut down a tree was regarded as a pioneer of civilization and a public benethough an understanding of the truth has developed rapidly of late there is widespread indifference to the proofs of enormous losses already sustained, even in the State of New-York, where an active propaganda for the preservation of what is left of the North Woods has

been going on for many years. Of course selfish interest is usually able to make a winning fight when a majority are not aware of what the common welfare demands, or sluggish in the defence of their rights. But it cannot be doubted that the people of the United States will comprehend, sooner or later, the magnitude of the sacrifice which they have encouraged and the disaster which they have invited. That day of general knowledge and of consequent determination to rescue and save the fragments of a superb National possession may be hastened by the commission just called into existence. We earnestly hope that this will be a chief consequence of its labors, and it is reasonable to believe, though the leaven may continue to work slowly among the masses of the people, that this investigation will stimulate the intelligence and conscience of the Government and so bring about the adoption of a sagacious forest policy.

THE VENEZUELAN BLUE BOOK.

The British case in the Guianas is now set has prepared it, with careful deliberation and and Venezuelan Governments will speedily scholarly skill. The Government has accepted | agree to do his work and made it public in an official Blue Book. We may therefore take that document as the last and strongest argument Great Britain can offer to support her terratorial claims. In a few days the complete text of it will be in the hands of the American Commissioners at Washington, for comparison with the results of their own investigations. We may also expect presently a formal counter-statement from the counsel of the Venezuelan Government, which will be a similarly final presentation of that side of the case. Then it ought not to take long for intelligent and impartial men to arrive at a just judgment upon the merits of the controversy, and to determine where the "true divisional line" between Venezuela and British Guiaha should be drawn. In advance of that, the comprehensive summary of Sir Frederick Pollock's Blue Book, which has been transmitted by cable to this country, affords some basis for estimating the value and force of that

It may be said frankly that while Sir Frederick has produced an Interesting historical treatise, and one worthy of high respect as a controversial essay, he has shown a marked tendency to dwell upon unimportant and irrelevant matters and to pass very lightly over some points of crucial interest. He is not to be blamed for so doing. His work was a purely ex-parte one. He was to make the British case appear as strong and the Venezuelan case as weak as possible. It was natural and proper that he should magnify everything in favor of the one, and minimize everything in favor of the other. The impartial American reader will take that fact fully into account, and not be misled thereby. For example, all that is said about the early settlement of the Guianas, previous to the Treaty of Munster in 1648, is of purely historical interest. It has no bearing upon the present controversy. For Holland was then a Spanish province, and the regions explored and settled by the Dutch belonged to Spain. If those old settlements gave present title, all of French Gulana and part of Brazil would be involved in this dispute, for the Dutch settlements, according to Sir Frederick Pollock, extended from the Amazon to the Orinoco.

The first question is, then, not how much territory the Dutch explored and settled, but how much was granted to them by the treaty of 1648 Even that had little direct bearing upon the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela. For while Venezuela did become the successor-not "self-constituted," as Lord Salisbury says, but by the recognized law of nations of Spain in the Guianas, and inherited all the rights and possessions of Spain, Great Britain did not by any means become to such an extent the successor of Holland. That is evident from the fact that Holland still retains a large territory there. The British seizure of the whole region in 1781 was merely temporary. It gave no title. It was only in 1814 that any territory there was formally and legitimately acquired by Great Britain, and under the Convention of London, of August 13, 1814, confirmed by the Peace of Paris, of November 20, 1815, such territory was explicitly declared to be confined to the "three settlements" of Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice. This narrows the whole controversy down to the question, what were the limits of those settlements. or rather of the first-named, for it, lying at the west, is the only one that abuts upon Venezuela. Upon this all-important question Sir Frederick Pollock's evidence and argument do not seem to be conclusive. He cites many authori-

ties to show that the Dutch, both before the treaty of 1648, when they were subjects of Spain, and between that date and 1814, when they were independent, made many explorations and settlements along the coast from the Essequibo to the Orinoco, and also inland, in the valleys of the Cuyuni, Mazaruni, Yuruari and other rivers. Let it be granted that such was the case The ready answer is, that possession of the shore does not necessarily imply ownership of the country inland. Great Britain herself has made that point clear by her appropriation of the "hinterland" of Portuguese South Africa. And if the interior was so much explored and settled by the Dutch, it certainly seems strange that Sir Robert Schomburgk, as late as 1839, should have reckoned it an unexplored and unknown country. Suppose, however, that the

is no proof of British title to it now. The Dutch conveyed to the British the "settlement of Essequibe," but nothing beyond it to the westward, The limits of that settlement are not defined, But is it reasonable to suppose they comprise so vast an extent of territory as that now claimed? The "settlement of Berbice" meant New-Amsterdam and the country a score of miles east and west. The "settlement of Demerara" meant Georgetown and the country a few miles east and west of it. But, according to this latest interpretation, the "settlement of Essequibo" meant a stretch of coast of nearly two hundred miles and inland regions three hundred or four hundred miles in extent.

It may be that such was indeed the case. It may be that the Dutch settlements at Point Nassau and Point Barima and elsewhere on the coast, and those on the Cuyuni and other rivers, were all tributary to that at the mouth of the Essequibo, and were included within its limits. But such a supposition is so contrary to ordinary precedent and practice that definite proof of it may well be required before it is accepted as a fact; and such proof Sir Frederick Pollock does not appear to have supplied. There is, of course, the implication that the Dutch meant to cede to Great Britain all their possessions and claims west of the Essequibo River, since they themselves entirely relinquished them. But there should be some circumstantial proof of such intent. Simple abandonment of property by one party does not necessarily give another valid title to it. The Dutch ceded to England merely the "three set tlements of Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice. They did not cede anything to the east of Berbice, but still held, and to this day still hold, factor. To this day, it must be acknowledged, . the settlements of Batavia, Nassau and Paramaribo. Neither did they cede anything to the west of the Essequibo. Unless, therefore, some further proof be adduced that the "settlement of Essequibo" did actually extend to the Orinoco, and was so understood by the parties to that treaty, we must consider that the Dutch merely abandoned the region in dispute, to be a "No Man's Land," or to be seized upon by any Power that could and would take it. In that case the question is whether, after such abandonment, Great Britain or Spain-or Venezuela was first to claim it and actually to seize it, and thus to set up such title of it as such action

would afford. The Schomburgk line seems to play little part in Sir Frederick Pollock's argument. That was to be expected. The fact is, Sir Frederick Pollock has, in this Venezuelan Blue Book, made an argument that is "impressively if not irrefragably strong," to quote "The Dally News" of London; but not, as that paper says, for the British case, but for arbitration. He has proved more clearly than any Venezuelan advocate or American champion of the Monroe Doc trine has yet succeeded in doing the urgent de sirability-for the sake of justice, the imperative necessity-of submitting to intelligent and importial arbitration the title, not merely to the gold-mine region of the Yuruari, but to the whole territory bounded by the Orinoco, the Caroni and the Essequibo rivers. And that, forth. One of the ablest jurists in the Kingdom | there is reason to hope, is what the British

SOME NAVAL OUESTIONS.

In view of the present and prospective activity in naval affairs at home and abroad and the proposed expenditure of large sums of money in the construction of American vessels of war, the discussion of the merits of current methods of protecting guns and the hulls of ships, printed elsewhere, is of timely interest, and has an important bearing on the efficiency of vessels to se built, as well as those already affoat. How far the present distribution of armor will enable a battle-ship to withstand the destructive effects of the explosive shells which are now thrown by high-powered guns is a problem on the solution of which depends the existence of a navy, and in a corresponding degree the existence of the nation which the navy may be called on to de fend.

subjects, which is about to be published by the Naval Institute. If the premises of the author are correct, and they seem to have the approval of men recognized as experts in their line, there has been a grave error committed in the preparation of the designs for the latest American warships, and the error should not be repeated in those which Congress is now called on to provide. The technical points raised are not so deep that they cannot be easily understood, and if the ideas advanced are any improvement on those at present followed by the people to whom is confided the building of ships they should receive the most careful consideration. A modern battle-ship of the Indiana or Kearsarge class is too important and expensive a factor in the National equipment to be wealt in any point where strength is need ed and can be supplied, and it is an axiom of naval warfare that guns are of little value unless the platform on which they rest is reasonably secure from attacks without and danger within.

Of the men behind the guns the Nation has every reason to be proud. The officers and crews of American ships of war rank with the best in the world, and there is no question as to the efficiency with which the ships would be handled in case of need. It is with the vessels themselves that the paper deals, and it will present an entirely new aspect of the mechanical and scientific side of construction and equipment of

ships intended as fighting machines. It is pointed out that while our battle-ships have magnificent battery powers, foreign constructors are giving much more attention to the adequate protection of the vitals of ships that is, the portion below the waterline, which is filled with intricate and powerful machinery and explosives as shown by the methods followed in the building of the British Magnificent class and the French Mediterranean ships of the Charlemagne class. Later designs from American constructors show that these points are still overlooked, and that the general method of armor distribution follows that of years ago, although the conditions under which the ships are likely to be called on to fight have undergone a radical change. This change lies mainly in the development of the explosive projectile, to which light armor offers little impediment, and which is sure to be disastrous in its effect if explosion takes place where the motive power of a ship can be reached by flying frag-

Whatever the final decision may be regarding the points involved, the paper indicates that conclusions arrived at after long and serious study differ radically from those embodied in our new vessels, and that it might be advantageous to consider them before deciding upon the designs. France has set an example which the present discussion shows it would be well for the United States to follow. When France decides on a course of construction of war vessels, designs, plans, ideas and suggestions are invited from all who have to do with the ships, especially in the way of construction. Every possible source of inspiration is levied on, and the younger members of the corps are on an equal footing with the heads of the department as far as the consideration of their suggestions is concerned. If a plan suggested by a junior member of the corps at any one of the yards is shown to possess novel or meritorious features, a substitute is provided for

the man, and he is brought to headquarters and

Caroni and settled and civilized it. Even that set at work perfecting and elaborating his design, in consultation with his superior officers. This is as it should be. The members of the Construction Corps of the American Navy have had every advantage which a special education, at home and abroad, at the Government expense, can give, but when it comes to an extensive outlay for new ships, the designs should have the benefit of the thought and study of the whole corps instead of the few members only

who are stationed at the Navy Department. The present paper is an instance in kind, and if the widespread attention it has already attracted is any measure of its value and the ability of the junior members of the corps from which it emanated, there is a lot of material stowed away in the navy yards of the country which might with profit be called into consultation when the United States plans ships, on which the eyes of the rest of the world are turned with watchful anxiety.

TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER.

Certainly Nature in these parts is doing her best for the art of conversation! If people will talk about the weather, they have no cause to complain of the monotony of the theme. Some one once said that doubtless the Creator might have made a finer fruit than the strawberry. but doubtless he never did. So with our climate. If there be a spot on the face of the globe so blessed-or otherwise-with "infinite variety," we have not yet heard of it, and we do not expect to, at least until Dr. Nansen returns with a section of the North Pole at the masthead of his ship. The present season may by some be reckoned an exceptional one. It probably is not. Men are prone to deem every present experience a record-breaker. It will be entirely proper to regard it as merely a good average specimen of what this wonderful climate of ours can do, and does habitually do, in the way of vast variety and sudden and surprising transformations. Indeed, we need not take the whole winter as an object-lesson. The last two or three weeks will do. What have we had between, let us say, the

middle of February and the close of the first week of March? We have had some of the coldest days ever known here-the coldest, they say, for a score of years-and some as balmy and genial as the breath of May. We have had days of Indian Summer calm, and others of tempestuous fury almost rivailing the tropic hurricane. One day has been so crystal clear that the atmosphere seemed "chemically pure," and the next so dark with fog and cloud that we seemed to be breathing water instead of air, and artificial light was needed at high noon Within one week there were a veritable deinge of rain, a blinding Arctic snowstorm and a ficrce midsummer outburst of thunder and lightning. As Ruskin wrote of the sky, our whols elemental environment has been 'sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, some-"times awful, rever the same for two moments "together." There are those who bitterly complain of it

all. Doubtless they have some reason. This climate is trying. It is often disagreeable. It is often uncomfortable. Its inclemency causes distress to the poor, and impairs the health and even destroys the lives of the weak. Even to the well-clad, well-fed, well-housed, robust and rugged, the vagarles of the weather are hard to endure. Yet, on the whole, we have more sunshine than storm. We have more days like Friday morning last than like resterday morning. And even these very vicissitudes of which we complain are by no means altogether evil. They may cause only the fittest to survive; but what a discipline and what a development they give to those who do survive! The hardy physique, the active, regnant mind, the untiring energy, the masterful achievement, are the gifts which come to man in what, by a strange irony, we call the Temperate Zone. The soft languor of tropic climes, and their mild monotony, could never have nourished the worldconquering Vikings and Goths, nor have developed the mighty Anglo-Saxon race, which is now the dominant force in every quarter of the globe. Ours is a climate worthy of an imperial On another page of to-day's paper will be found | race, and the true philosophy of it is to make a comprehensive synopsis of a paper on these ourselves such a race, the beneficiaries and not the victims of the elements.

> delicate un tertone of politics in their expulsion. Perhaps they are right. There was more than suspicion of the same thing in their appointments, and as between the politics that boosted them in and boosted them out, the latter engages by far the greater measure of popular The Association for the Protection of Amer-

icans has discovered that Pere Marquette was not an American citizen and that he never even applied for naturalization papers. It therefore squares off in opposition to the n'mission of his statue to the National glyptothek in Washington. Its theory appears to be that foreigners ought not to be admitted there on any pretence, and that Popish priests, especially in their ca nonicals, are particularly objectionable. The society has so far carried its point that there will be no public unveiling of the statue of the adventurous missionary father, but it will be allowed to take its place in the Capital among the effigies of those who have deserved well of the Republic. If it is as ugly as most of them, the A. P. A. ought to welcome its admission thera as the surest way of casting popular reproach on the plous old voyager.

Queen Taoti of Abyssinia is endowed not only with soldier-like valor, but with wisdom and policy, and a correct taste in jewelry and champagne. Part of the glory which her lord has won in striking down the invaders of his country belongs to her, and if there were any disposition to withhold it, which there is not, there is no doubt that the current musical season in Abyssinia would be a lively one. She bids fair to appear in future song and story beside Tomyris and Boadicea, and holds out no prospect of gracing a Roman triumph like Cleopatra and Berenice.

In Montana and elsewhere in the Northwest during cold snaps the thermometer continues to break the record and dlp below the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant. In Butte, of the State named, March came in with a registration of fifty degrees below zero, enough to freeze hard the entire fauna, and perhaps some of the more exposed politicians of the territory, mostly free silverites. Fifty degrees below zero is a striking March record, hardly below the refrigerant pretensions of utmost Canada, and Montana ought to be proud of it, and no doubt is so in a hesitating, blue-nosed manner. But she is welcome to a monopoly of that sort of temperature so far as we are con-

A French newspaper says that Europe will one of these days have to take up and dispose of American pretensions in regard to American territory. We are thus notified beforehand what we are to expect and ought to look out for our coast fortifications without delay.

The infant in arms when Keely's motor chipped its shell is now haply a grandparent, but the apparatus is no nearer success than it was at the beginning. It has absorbed the investments of a whole generation of credulous investors and still clamors for more as vigorously and as confidently as it did at the outset. At the last annual meeting of stockholders, held not long ago in Philadelphia, it was determined by the inventor to take out a patent on the devel, with the idea that it may in some way be useful in raising

more money to put into the scheme, though the only result of the large amounts already sunk in it has been to afford an easy livelihood to its in ventor.

PERSONAL.

Seventeen years ago the Rev. Rhys R. Lloyd was working with a pick and shovel in a Pennsylvania coal mine. To-day he is professor of Greek in the Pacific Theological Seminary, at Oakland, Cal.

"The Melbourne Argus" called attention some remarkable fact that three young men destined to high distinction in different spheres -Lord Salisbury, the statesman, Sir John Millais, the painter, and Thomas Wooiner, the sculptor-were simultaneously in Victoria at the height of the gold fever in the early fifties.

Richard Malcolm Johnston, who fainted on Wednesday evening, while lecturing in Savannah, Ga., is ill at his home in Baltimore.

Royalists of France will flock to Rouen this month to attend the sale of the relics of Louis XVI now in possession of the family of Mme. Le Besnier, the granddaughter of De Clery, the King's devoted valet de chambre. They include a robe worn on the night of his death and the napking used at communion on the memorable January 21. The relies have always remained in the possession of the De Clérys.

Albert Halstead, a son of Murat Halstead, has become Editor of "The Springfield (Mass.) Union." He has been the Washington correspondent of "The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette."

The recent baptism by immersion in London of the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, the well-known American Presbyterian clergyman, continues to be the subject of much comment, not always kindly, in the religious press. According to "The Christian Pic-torial," the ceremony itself was characterized by curious hitches. The tiles of the baptistery at West Croydon, where the baptism took place, fallen in, so that the water ran out. Then sacks and bags were vainly brought to stop the leaks. Among the favored few to witness the ceremony was builder, whose skill was then invoked. Ultimately he was able to patch up the baptistery so that the deed was done by 9 o'clock. "The whole thing," says the paper, "was, through these untoward circumstances, a sad and humiliating travesty of the sacred ordinance."

William Evans, of Lockport, Ill., who died the other day, was an organ builder by trade, and a Welsh poet by profession. Many of his poems are well known in Wales.

"I do not believe," said W. J. Arkell, the other day, in San Francisco, "that a man in active bustness can afford to take any office, no matter how high it may be. During President Harrison's first term he offered me the post of Minister to Japan. Said I. Mr. Harrison, there is no office you could name that I would take, no matter how high." Why, said he, 'do you not think you ought to sacrifice your personal vishes sometimes when you can be of service to your country? I replied that I didn't think so, so long as there were so many volunteers. When he had volunteers he shouldn't use the draft."

Charles H. Hayt, the playwright, who has always been a Democrat, has become a Republican, and i is intimated that he may be the Republican can-didate for Governor of New-Hampshire. The Sons of Veterans, of Syracuse, N. Y., are

to start a movement for the erection of a state of Lincoln in Syracuse.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate" (Methodist) suggests that Methodist bishops wear robes on public occasions.

At a suburban theatre, during a performance of he "Tour de Nesle," the Herald announces "The the "T

Voice from the Gallery—"What! him the king?
Why, he owes me half a crown!"—(Eroile Beige. Gadzooks-So Miss Neurasthenia is married. Her

husband it a brave man, as she is one of the most nervous and restless women I ever met Zounds-Oh, I guess it will be all right; he is a

Not to Be Avoided, "You seem to me a very stupid person," observed the heroine of the society

novel.
"And you," rejoined the hero, "likewise seem to
me stupid."
"Then we shall be dramatized."

At that they yawned -(Detroit Tribune, There is a crazy man in Philadelphia who wants

the doctors to cure him of X rays in his eyes. He says he sees the skeletons of all who come within the line of his vision, and the sight gives him great A REIGN OF TERROR.

There is horror too prolific in the jargon scientific which disturbs the mood pacific.

Of the ordinary man:
In these awful tales that thrill us of a bugaboe bacillus that is hiding near to kill us.

If by any chance it can.

Not a single chance it misses; it is lurking in our bilsses; it is even in the kisses That delight a leap year dream; n the air are microbes doating; in the water they are gleating, flendish vigilance devoting To their weird, malicious scheme.

Oh, ye philosophic sages, we were happy all these ares while these animals outrageous

Unsuspected flourished here: And although, just for the present, we withstand their slege incessant, we run other risks un-

pleasant.
For we're almost dead with fear.
-(Wathington Star. Dr. M. W. Stryker, president of Hamilton College,

told this story the other day in an address before the Hardware Club: "The braggart spirit anywhere is absurd. Some little school girls (it is chronicled of Chicago) were discussing their clothes. Tve a wear it to shurch next Sunday." 'Pooh!' said another. T've a new hat, and I'm going to wear it every day.' 'Well,' said a third, 'I've got heart disease, anyway."

It may be worth while to note a statement by Sir James Crichton Browne which suggests a method of avoiding the difficulties experienced last winter. Speaking at a congress of plumbers, he pointed out that water pipes would never burst if protected by a vacuum. Why then, he asked, could not plumbers invent a vacuum uppe? A space even an eighth of an inch of a high vacuum would be sufficient. Inclose the pipe to be protected in an outer tube, exhaust the air from the intervening space, and hermetically seal the inclosing tube at the ends; then no changes of temperature could affect the protected pipe.—(London Globe.

A Cincinnati man who was recently in Spain says "The Times-Star," of that city: "Do not for a moment think that the population at Barcelons represent the Spanish people. There are at Barcelona a great many Nihilists, who are ready to raid at a moment's notice, not because they love Spain, not because they hate America, but because such of various kinds. As to the students-you know students are a flighty set generally, easily excited and ready for deviltry of any sort. The Barcelonians would not go to war, they would stay at home and bunt plunder

A lady with a little girl entered the car, and a one-armed man promptly rose and offered the lady a seit. At the same moment a woman occupying the next seat startled to leave the car. The incomer promptly took the man's place and calmiy raised her child to the seat occupied by the departing woman, while the one-armed man lunged for a strap. A murrour ran through the car, and one man, who locked as if he meant it, said he would be something that does not look well in print. "This settles it," said another. And it did, for when three more women came in they were allowed to stand up all the way to the limits.—(Chicago Post.

of a sermon, thus addressed the women in the con gregation: "Some of you, my friends, followers of the gentle Christ, come to worship wearing egret plumes or 'ospreys' in your hats and bonnets. you realize that this egret plume only grows on the bird at the time of nesting, and that to obtain one such feather involves the cruel death not only of the ful of its nearly fledged offspring? What a price to travesty of religion to be able to come into church of the Benedicite. 'Oh, all ye fowls of the air, bless ye the Lord, praise Him and magnify Him forever!"

The annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of New-York was begun in Newburg on February 20. A notable feature was that the reception that evening was held in Columbus Hall, which is the property of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. The use of this hall for the reception was a gift from the Very Rev. Dean Penny, pastor of St. Patrick's. That Dean Penny's courtesy to this organization of non-Catholics was appreciated was manifested in the hearty manner in which it was moved that the Y. M. C. A. extend a vote of thanks to him. But the priest, who was present, told those assembled that what he had done did not deserve special recognition. His action, he said, was such as should be expected from any Christian gentleman. In deference to his wish the formal vote of thanks was not passed, but, we are sure, it will be many a day before the Young Men's Christian Association forgets the generosity of Dean Penny. Such actions as this bring Catholics and Protestants closer together, for they break down the barriers that bigotry has erected between them.